manpower structure of the Jute Manufacturers Development Council is adequate.

Potential of wind energy to meet power deficit

*112. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether expanding at rate of over 30 percent per annum, the wind energy sector in India promises to emerge as an economically viable option to meet current power deficit of the country;

(b) whether with 100's of wind turbines producing clean green energy at an economically competitive cost, the/Indian wind energy market is emerging as the third most rapidly growing wind market in the world after German and Spain; and

(c) if so, what are steps Government propose to take to improve wind energy further in the country to meet power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Grid interactive Wind Power installed capacity has progressively increased from about 250 MW in 2002-03 to about 500 MW in 2004-05 (April-December, 2004) with an average annual growth rate of about 25%. A cumulative installed capacity of 2980 MW has been achieved as on 31.12.2004 in the country. Wind power requires a set of incentives to remain competitive, including preferential tariff. Considering that the potential for setting up wind power projects exists only in 10 States, the intermittent nature of such power supply and its low capacity utilization factor, wind power is expected to play a supplemental role. However, the aim is that 5% of additional grid interactive power installed capacity would come from wind energy during the 10th and 11th plan periods.

(b) The Country currently ranks at fifth position in the world after Germany, USA, Spain and Denmark in the wind power installed capacity. During the first two years of the Tenth Plan, 10% of the additional grid interactive power installed capacity has come from wind energy.

(c) Wind power progress in the country till date is highly satisfactorily. Apart from preferential tariff in most potential States, few major components of wind electric turbine systems attract a concenssional rate of custom

duty of only 5%. In addition, 80% of the accelerated depreciation is available to wind power companies. Wind electric generator manufacturer is exempt from payment of central excise duty. Resource assessment and R&D support is being provided by Centre for Wind Energy Technology, an institution under the administrative control of this Ministry.

Wind Energy Mills

*113. SHRIBALAVANT4LMSBALAPTE:
SHRI RUDRANARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wind energy mills working in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to increase power generation through wind energy sources;

(c) if so, the States where steps have been taken in that regard with Central assistance;

(d) whether the potential of wind energy in Orissa has not been fully tapped; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Wind power projects aggregating 2980 MW have been installed in the country so far. State-wise wind power installed capacity is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Yes, Sir. A target for wind power capacity addition of 1500MW has been fixed for the Tenth Five Year Plan as compared to an achievement of about 730 MW during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

(c) Central Financial Assistance has been provided to nine States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal for setting up of wind farm demonstration projects. Wind Resource Assessments have also been supported in these states as well as in several other states. In addition, fiscal incentives and term loans are provided for commercial wind power projects.